

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 23, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANA'S MONUMENT.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT HARRISON.

A vast crowd at the exercises—The President's Remarks loudly cheered—Zelda Sequin sings patriotic songs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 22.—About the Denison hotel, headquarters of President Harrison and party, small crowds had been gathering from early morning, and at ten o'clock, when the general reception began, the street for a square was completely blocked and the hotel lobby was a mass of humanity.

The president received in the parlors, which were magnificently decorated with flowers and bunting. Two lines of people passed up the stairway and through the parlor and it is estimated that in an hour about twelve thousand people viewed the president, he giving the usual hand shake to fully 5,000. The president's party included Attorney General Miller, Secretary Rusk, Marshal Dan Ransdell and Private Secretary Halford. The crowd numbered mostly fellow-townsmen of the president who come to pay their respects, the first opportunity offered since he took up the reins of the government. There was also many prominent men from all parts of the state in line and to all whom he knew General Harrison bowed in recognition. He showed no signs of fatigue at the close, he having spent a restful night after his fireside stay at Cincinnati.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 22.—The corner stone of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' monument was laid this evening with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the president of the United States. Men of prominence in the United States and thousands of veteran soldiers and sailors were present. The weather was all that could have been asked. Thousands of strangers were in the city, which was abloom with color. The exercises began with a procession, in which 8,000 men belonging to state Grand Armies, organizations, state military and local civic organizations.

The president, with Mayor Denny and Governor Hovey rode in the carriage in the second division and was followed by Attorney General Miller and Secretary Rusk. The president's appearance on the stand was greeted with applause. The corner stone was laid with G. A. R. ceremonies by Charles M. Travis, deputy commander of the Indiana department, G. A. R.

When the stone had been placed in position the national flag was raised, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. Zelma Sequin Wallace.

Brief addresses were made by Governor Hovey, General Mansfield, of Crawfordsville, and General Coburn, of Indianapolis, after which the president was introduced.

Mr. President and his party did not stop to make an address on this occasion. It would have been pleasant if I could have found leisure to make suitable preparations to have accepted the invitation of the committee having the exercises in charge to deliver an oration. I would have felt it an honor to associate my name with an occasion so great as this. (Cheers.) It seems to me my appointment at that time was to make my fellow citizens of Indiana in the great ceremony. There have been few occasions in the history of our state so full of interest, so magnificent, so stirring, as that which we have just witnessed. The suggestion that a monument should be erected to commemorate the valor and heroism of the soldiers of Indiana who have given their lives in the attempt to free us from the beginning. (Cheers.) Five years ago last January when the people assembled in the opera house yonder to unveil the statue which had been erected in their honor, I was asked to speak. I ventured to express the hope that near by, as a twin expression of one great sentiment, there might be built a noble shaft, not to any man, but to the memory of all our dead, the sons of veterans, the mothers of our dead, the widows that are yet with us, might gather and pour out their thanks and their devotion to this monument. (Cheers.) The voice expressed that day is revived now. (Cries of "Thank God" and cheer.)

I congratulate the people of Indiana that our legislature has generously met the expectations of our patriotic people. (Cheers.) Does any one say there was no fitness here? (Cries of "No, no.") My countrymen, we may not make a better day never pass, and will never pass, from the treasury of Indiana that will give a better return than the expenditure for the erection of this monument. (Cries of "Hooray.")

I have witnessed these ceremonies and listened to these patriotic hymns. I read in the faces of the men who are here, that lining of soul that marks the patriotic man, that marks the man who regards that on such occasions the nation is laying it in future. This is the monument of Indiana to Indiana, soldiers, but I beg you to remember, they were to the nation, and to the world, and to the cause of freedom, that from that hour until they came back to the generous state that had sent them forth, they were the heroes of the nation. (Great applause.) So it is, so it is, we must make a monument that should bring to you today the sympathy of the local people of all the states. (Cheers.)

No American citizen need avow it or pass it with unavowable shame, for the countrymen, it does not commemorate a war of subjugation. There is not in the United States today a man who, if he realizes what has occurred since the war, and has opened his eyes to the sight of that which is to come, who will not feel that it is good for all our people that victory crowned the efforts of the nation to maintain its integrity. (Cries of hurrah and applause.) I do seriously believe that if we can measure among the states the benefit of the ruling preservation of the union, then the result will have a lasting effect. (Applause.) It destroyed an institution that was their destruction. It opened a way for commercial life that if they will but embrace it and face the world, it will be to their development that shall rival the best achievements of the greatest of our states. (Applause.)

The exercises closed with brief impromptu remarks by Secretary Rusk, Attorney General Miller and Private Secretary Halford.

MAHONE NOMINATED

As the Republican Candidate for Governor of Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., August 22.—When Chairman Mahone introduced Rev. Vernon L. Jones, who opened the convention with prayer. The chairman then addressed the convention. He held his address, which was in profanity, in his hands, referring to it occasionally to refresh his memory.

He returned to the convention chairmanship which he had held since the Mozart hall controversy of the party during the time, making a sharp attack on what he termed the unfair methods of the democratic party at the polls. He contended that neither men nor capital would seek the state so long as this condition of things lasted. He charged that the democratic party had taken public money in foolish and vexatious litigations, the matter of the public debt. He believed that the thoughtful and best people of the state were not disposed to bear the burden of the present taxation when over twenty-five per cent of the expenses of the government were unnecessary.

It was at 45 o'clock when the convention was called to order tonight by T. C. Bowden, chairman Wood. The committee on credentials reported four contesting delegations. The convention decided to seat those having prima facie evidence of election, except in Elizabeth County, where the vote was divided.

The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman Congressman George E. Bowden, of Norfolk, and Asa Rogers, of Petersburg, secretary. Mr. Bowden

was introduced and acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in a brief speech.

At the conclusion of reading and adoption of the platform a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of ten to take steps to change the present plan of party organization. General Mahone was appointed on this committee, and the committee of five to central committee was changed from three to five from each congressional district. Colonel Wm. Lamb, of Norfolk, then arose and said the time had arrived to make nominations for a state ticket. In an eloquent speech in which he declared his love for his native state and his ownership of it, and any other within the gift of the people or of the president.

He nominated for governor General William Mahone. The nomination was seconded by S. Brown Allen, of Staunton, R. A. Paul, colored, of Richmond, who heretofore had been a prominent anti-Mahone republican, also voted for his nomination.

After speeches General Mahone was nominated by acclamation. A committee was appointed to notify General Mahone of his nomination. He was introduced to the convention and accepted the nomination in a brief speech, which he pledged the convention which had chosen him as its candidate for governor, and the state committee for nomination.

The convention then proceeded to complete its work. Frank P. Blair, of Wythe, nominated Colonel Campbell C. Slemp, of Lee, for Lieutenant-governor, who was nominated by acclamation. Captain Warren S. Lurty, of Harrisonburg, Robert M. Mayo, of Westhampton and Edward H. Hardin, of Buckingham, were elected to the convention for attorney general. The work of the convention was finished after midnight by the nomination of Lurty by acclamation.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

MURDERED BY A BURGLAR.

A Bloody Affair in Brooklyn—The Murderers Caught.

NEW YORK, August 22.—At an early hour this morning three thieves broke into the grocery store of Chris W. Luca, at Jay and High streets, Brooklyn. They were surprised at their work by the proprietor, and a hand-to-hand conflict took place, during which the grocer was stabbed to the heart. The police caught one of the men. He said his name was McElwain and gave a description of his companions, who had escaped. He said their names were Hawthorn Benson and Thomas Quinlan. An alarm was at once sent to this city, with a request to watch for the men. In less than an hour Detective Barry had captured Benson, who, on being taken before Inspector Byrnes, was recognized as Martin Denin, a professional thief and an ex-convict. He was surrendered to the Brooklyn officers. The other man is being hotly pursued. Before Denin had been taken to Brooklyn he sent for Inspector Byrnes, whom he said

HE WANTED TO CONFESS.

He said that neither he nor Quinlan knew what happened in the store. They were both outside watching while McElwain was in the store. Suddenly McElwain came rushing out of the store. He was covered with blood. The officer and Quinlan then fled.

Further details show that the burglars entered the yard in rear of the house and put a ladder up to the middle second story window. McElwain was the one selected to go in. He is a slight built man and only nineteen years old. He opened the window easily and crawled in and was making his way to the front room, where it was supposed that Mr. Luca kept his money box. He was quite dark at the time. He had reached the window when Mr. Luca was awakened by the noise and got up to see what was the matter. He did not wake his wife. As he reached the dining room he saw the train forty-one were injured.

The most intense excitement and sadness is apparent here to-night.

When the relief train reached Knoxville thousands of people gathered along the streets and the excitement was intense. Over one hundred carriages were in waiting. The scene as the wounded and dead were being taken out on stretchers was a ghastly one. There was a great dearth of doctors and many of the injured had to wait several hours for attendance. It is feared that this fact, together with the drenching rain, will render the after effects very serious. It is now known that Messers. Seymour and Barker will lose their legs.

There is little chance for Alderman Barry recovering. In the wreck he was thrown against a window and his abdomen filled with powdered glass. His physicians give little hope of his recovery. With this exception it is now believed that all the others will recover unless exposure brings on complications.

An inquest will be held tomorrow, but it is now believed that the wreck can be attributed to the condition of the road.

Two years ago Knoxville subscribed \$225,000 toward the construction of the road and the contract price was \$1,000,000. The city organizations that were mentioned that the excursion was completed that the road was completed. Tomorrow all the city organizations will meet to prepare for public obsequies over Andrews and Reeder.

Power's body will be taken to Kentucky.

He was a member of a well-known family that started the cigar factory. He was a partner in the construction company building the road and Luox Smith, vice-president of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad, were in the forward car, and thus escaped injury.

GRAPPLING HIM AT ONCE.

McElwain was so frightened that he dropped his hat near the bed room door, where it was picked up afterwards. He was in his stocking feet. Luca was a big, powerful man, weighing over two hundred pounds, and he would have made short work of the intruder, but the intruder had not the latter been armed with a knife, an ugly looking weapon with a blade fully six inches long. As soon as Luca reached him near the window they began to tussle about, knocking the furniture about and making a great noise, which woke up the neighbors. Finally, Mrs. Luca ran out of the bedroom, followed by Harry, her nine-year-old son, and a servant came out of the other door. Luca was down on one knee in front of the window, and his assailant stood over him, striking him repeatedly.

"HELP! MURDER! POLICE!" shouted Luca at the top of his voice. "Help, I'm being murdered."

Mrs. Luca jumped forward and caught the murderer by the arm, while her servant grabbed him by the coat, while Luca tried to get up.

"Stand back!" cried McElwain to the two women, flourishing the knife, which they saw for the first time. "Stand back and let me go, or I'll cut you open if I did him."

Both women shrank back in horror, and McElwain jumped out of the window, and grabbing up his shoes ran out of the yard down High street. Luca meanwhile had struggled to his feet and had staggered to a sink in the corner of the room.

"For God's sake, Mary, get me some help," he groaned, "I believe I am killed." And with that he sank down in a heap in the corner of the room.

The shrieks of women aroused the whole neighborhood, and a few seconds afterward, Dr. Stone, who lives on the opposite side of the street, came running in. It was too late, however, to do anything for him.

He was fast dying. There were three or four deep gashes in his right shoulder and arm, and a horrible cut in the breast right under the heart, from which his life blood was pouring in a stream. Within ten minutes he had breathed his last.

McElwain was captured by Policeman Kennedy, who says he heard the shots of "Bang, bang," and a few seconds afterward saw a man running toward him with a knife in his hand. He grabbed him and took him to the station. McElwain had in his possession a big, wicked looking knife, the blade of which was covered with blood. McElwain was most badly burned and it is feared will not live.

SAVED FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

Mrs. Maybrick's Sentence Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

LONDON, August 22.—It is officially announced that Mrs. Maybrick's sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life. The decision was based upon the conflict of medical testimony as to whether the poison found in the deceased's stomach was sufficient to produce death. After a prolonged consultation between eminent lawyers and Mr. Matthews, home secretary, the unanimous opinion was arrived at that the poison was not sufficient to produce death. The medical evidence was that the poison was not sufficient to produce death.

Porter Aspinwall and his wife, the sheriff, and the coroner's inquest, all agreed that the poison was not sufficient to produce death.

Porter Aspinwall, who is a member of the firm of Durr & Co., and a few days ago was sentenced to penal servitude for life, was commuted to life imprisonment.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Hurry the Cotton to Market in Order to Get Good Prices.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 22.—Lehman, Durr & Co., cotton factors, have issued a circular in which they say:

The general promise to be the largest ever produced in the United States, but on account of the poor quality of the cotton, we must be compelled to sell at a lower price.

Mr. Maybrick had administered poison to her husband with intent to kill. No further appeal, either for a new trial or for mitigation of the sentence to life imprisonment, will be entertained.

THE AUTOMATIC FAILURE.

The Sale of the Plant of the Defunct Company.

MACON, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—The plant of the defunct Georgia Refrigerating Company was sold today at sheriff's sale. The machine shop, was bought by I. C. Plant & Son, for \$3,400. This firm has a mortgage of two thousand dollars on the plant. Some minor effects attached to the concern were sold for \$115. The total sale was \$3,515. The total mortgages amounted to \$4,849.15. Debris of the plant was sold for \$10,000. The plant is still subject to the mortgages. The sheriff has put the proceeds of the sale in bank to await the order of court for distribution. Thad Parker, who is supposed to represent the company, was not present.

Mrs. Terry reached here last night and is expected to be present in court today when the sale comes up.

The Supreme court yesterday denied a rehearing in the Terry-Terry case of its last decision, in which Judge Sullivan's judgment was reversed.

THE EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.

Five Men Seriously Burned in a Pennsylvania Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 22.—There was an explosion of fire damp in No. 2 colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company this morning about ten o'clock by which five men were seriously and perhaps fatally burned. No. 2 colliery is situated about half a mile this side of Oliphant and is one of the largest breakers operated by the Delaware and Hudson Canal company. Yesterday afternoon a portion of the mine caved in and this morning a gang of men went to repair the damage. As they were working in the coal they heard a noise and one of the miners lamps ignited the gas and a fearful explosion, which could be heard for miles around, occurred. The workmen fled for their lives and all escaped but Andrew Nichols, the superintendent, Richard Mason, foreman and John Lavern. Samuel Williams and John Jones who were all fearfully burned. Nichols, who lives in Scranton, was most badly burned and it is feared will not live.

SAFETY FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

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THE KEYSIDE FURNACE FAILURE.

READING, Pa., August 22.—[Special.]—The assigned to the Keyside furnace company which assigned yesterday took charge of the property this morning. There are no preferred creditors and the assignees were authorized to sell the property to make a proportionate distribution of assets if the amount realized is not sufficient to pay the whole indebtedness of the company. The assignees will be responsible for the payment of debts and expenses of the company.

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THE PULASKI ALLIANCES.

A GRAND BARBECUE GIVEN AT HAWKINSVILLE.

Mr. Grady Makes a Magnificent Speech—Colonel Northern's Splendid Address—Six Thousand People Present.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.] A crowd of five or six thousand people met Mr. Grady and Colonel Northern here today. The speaking began at ten o'clock. Colonel Jordan introduced Mr. Watson, the mayor pro tem, who delivered an address of welcome on the part of the city, and Mr. Pope delivered an address on the part of the farmers of Pulaski. Responses were made by the representatives of seven county alliances.

After these short speeches, which were excellent, Colonel Jordan, an INTRODUCED COLONEL NORTHERN,

who was warmly received and made a splendid address of about an hour.

Colonel Jordan then introduced Mr. Grady, who was applauded generously as he advanced to the edge of the platform. Mr. Grady spoke an hour and a half, and when he closed Colonel Jordan stated that he could not permit him to take his seat until in the name of the people he had thanked him for his most eloquent address. Three cheers were then proposed and given for the speaker.

The barbecue tables were exactly one thousand in length and were packed several deep. Two hundred and ten carcasses were served and four hundred chicken pies. It was a great day for Pulaski. There were many visitors who had come sixty miles, and the people in the adjoining counties appreciated the hospitality of the merchants of Hawkinsville.

THE VETERANS COME TOGETHER.

The Reunion of Phillips's Legion at Glover's Grove.

MARIETTA, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Yesterday Phillips's legion held its annual reunion at this place, at Glover's grove, a most beautiful spot for such a gathering. About one hundred and fifty of the survivors attended, together with their families. A very large number of other confederate veterans were in attendance. It is estimated that from three to four thousand were present.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. B. H. Headen, and with singing conducted by Captain G. M. Manning. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss May Manning, beautiful daughter of Captain G. M. Manning. She delivered the address in an elegant manner, and, captivated as we were, in and was encircled with the genuine "rebel yell." Responsive address in behalf of Phillips's legion was delivered by Judge S. A. Erwin, of Athens. It was very eloquent, and was received with much applause. Judge G. N. Lester, of this city, delivered responsive address in behalf of other veterans. He surpassed himself in eloquence, never having made a finer display of his oratory.

By request, Mr. Latimer had brought his cavalry bugle, and at the conclusion of Judge Lester's address he sounded the different calls. When the call to change was given, the veterans to my mind, by almost every one present, ladies and all, responded with ringing cheers that have become historic under the title of "the rebel yell."

Mr. Latimer's two boys, aged eleven and thirteen years, gave a fine exhibition of singing, after which the bugle was sounded, and the cheering from the crowd was great. Every delicacy and every manner of cooking, made a repast that would have tempted an epicure. After dinner the bugle summoned the crowds to the stand, where the Rev. B. H. Headen, the orator of the day, delivered the memorial address. It was particularly eloquent and touching, and moved all who heard it. After the exercises the bugle sounded the day in handshakings and other social pleasures. All left the grounds declaring that they had never spent a pleasanter day.

CULLODEN'S FIRST BALE.

Mr. Bob Raines—Brings in the First New Bale.

CULLODEN, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—The first new bale of cotton was brought in to-day by Mr. Bob Raines, and brought to the receiving firm of Bialock & Bros. at 15 cents per pound. The crop of cotton was never better than it now is in this country. There has only one complaint been set up by any farmer, and that was by a chronic grumbler, who remarked that his crop was going just like his peach trees—the fruit was breaking off the limbs.

Mr. Joe Holmes has just completed a splendid delivery stable.

Dr. J. H. Maddox is building a first-class drug store.

W. C. Jones is finishing up the best cotton warehouse this side of Atlanta.

Since the Georgia & Florida railroad has changed its management, the trains are on time, and we are happy again.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR BEMP.

George Hill, Colored, Found in an Alabama Jail.

VALDOSTA, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—George Hill, colored, is in jail in Ozark, Ala. Hill is the man who started the row with Wm. Miller the day Miller was killed on the excursion from Savannah, May 3rd last. Hill it will be remembered cut Miller's throat just before Frank Blount killed him in the back. Sheriff Howell has been indefatigable in search of Hill and found him at last in Ozark jail, where he is confined for some misdemeanor. The requisition papers have been made out and the officers are waiting in hopes that Hill's friends will pay his fine, when he will be at once brought back to Georgia. Frank Blount, Hill's partner in the murder, was hung here July 26th. There is plenty of rope for George, and the death trap is handy.

Died in the Well.

TALLAPOOSA, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—A sad occurrence took place this morning about 10 o'clock. Dock Cochran, a colored man, was found hanging in a well, and went down for the purpose of completing his job. After he was lowered to the bottom and two buckets of dirt had been drawn out, he began to jump up and down in the well, but never uttered a word, and finally fell down on the bottom, and became unconscious at work with his hands, alarmed, fearing that he had been stung with gas. One among those that were present ventured far enough down in the well to discover that he was about dead. Then another volunteered to be lowered, and succeeded in tying a rope around the unfortunate man's body. He was immediately drawn out. Then the dead man was drawn up and a physician sent for, but to no avail.

Burglary in Sparta.

SPARTA, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—The residence of W. A. Buckner, on Maiden Lane, was burglarized last night. The thief or thieves entered the house, and, after opening the door and stole therefrom meat, flour, and lard. Thus far there is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime, but everything will be done to catch up with them. This residence is occupied by the families of W. A. Buckner and Thomas P. Lamar, who used the pantry in common for storing purposes, both of whom suffered from the theft. The work was done in such a way as to not arouse any one on the lot.

Paying Off an Old Debt.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Emanuel Pearce proved himself this morning to be a very honest negro. Over ten years ago he was sold by his master, from whom he was bought by his brother-in-law's residence, here on yesterday, and has had surgical attention to his leg, which was broken in three places. He is doing as nicely as could be expected under the circumstances, and it is believed that his recovery will be rapid and complete.

AN IRON BOOM

STRIKES NORTHEAST GEORGIA WITH MAGIC TOUCH.

Turnerville and Clarksville to Out-Rival Birmingham—Rich Syndicate to Take Hold of the Iron Beds Near Turnerville.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

It now transpires that northeast Georgia will become a great iron section.

Captain G. H. Yancey, who returned yesterday from a visit to Turnerville, Ga., a few miles above Clarksville, on the Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad, was met by a Banner reporter and gave the following account of the mineral developments of that section, which have lately come to light, and which may in time become the disclosure of the richest iron bed in the country.

"Five months ago," said Captain Yancey, "a gentleman by the name of Walton came to Turnerville, and quietly set to work making geological examinations of the ores and rocks around that vicinity. He never made public the results of these examinations, but has been closely confined to the work ever since he came here. He has estimated a large number of ores, which he keeps as specimens of the different localities around Turnerville.

"I had a talk with Colonel Walton, while in Turnerville, and found that he had

A GREAT BONANZA

ahead in the further development of these discoveries, and has been quietly making for the past eight months.

"He informed me that he represented quite a firm syndicate, composed of many of the richest mining men of Alabama, and a number of Atlanta capitalists, including Hon. Joseph E. Brown. Colonel Walton has examined the ores that he has found in the vicinity of Turnerville, and has estimated a large number of iron ores to be found anywhere, containing seventy per cent of pure iron. He says that this kind of ore is abundant in these regions, and that they extend very widely around the mountain sections above and near Clarksville.

"They will examine the specimens of the ore to be gathered, and, if satisfactory, they will buy up all the tracts for which he has obtained an option, and will at once begin to

establish a mill to furnish a

STRONG MEN WEEP

when they found that they had been cheated of the victim whose blood they intended to wipe off the stain resting upon the chivalry of the South. They have sent a force of men to Rome, and, trying to secure the prisoner, they were met by responsible citizens, whose words they did not doubt, and told that the prisoner was already in Floyd county, and that his disappointment of that crowd was terrible. The scene was one that boggles description.

THE LIFE OF RICHARD LEWIS.

avenged an hellish wrong done Mrs. Wilson.

This purpose began to shape itself yesterday afternoon. Last night a band of three hundred determined men gathered together in the neighborhood where Mrs. Wilson lived, and, taking her from her home, led her to the prison from the jail and lynch him, not knowing that Judge Maddox had already foreclosed them by sending the prisoner to the chipping, and that he would have already left Rome before they could possibly reach there. The crowd finally dispersed, sore at heart over their disappointment.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

ABERVILLE, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—Quite a serious cutting affray occurred here last night between two negroes named John Frank and John in great intimacy with his paramour, and in the darkness he attacked him with a knife, cutting him twice in the back and once under the right nipple. John made good his escape, aided by the darkness, but it is said Frank hunted him until day, but without success. He found his clothes were about off of him, and was about to do so. Dr. Maynard dressed his wounds, and they are not thought to be dangerous. Frank is in durable vine, and the woman has gone to parts unknown.

THE STRIKE IN JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 22.—The cigarmakers' strike still continues. The men are firm. A telegram from Havana was read at the meeting today expressing sympathy with the strikers and offering them aid. The strikers agree that the factory has pressing orders ahead for 350,000 cigars and that they will yield no more to lose the big business. Members of the firm say the strike will probably result in "weeding out" malcontents and agitators, and that the better element will return to work in a few days. The strikers number over four hundred. They are as general in their order.

A HENRY HALSTORM.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—A heavy halstrom visited this city this afternoon, and lasted fifteen minutes. The stones were as large as partridge eggs. Trees were blown down in various parts of the city, and considerable damage was done to a number of houses, buildings in course of erection. Bridge Keeper Allen's wife was knocked down by the limbs of falling trees, but escaped with slight injury. No serious casualties are reported. The sun was shining brightly during the storm.

THE BENEFIT TO ATHENS.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 22.—[Special.]—A number of new bales of cotton was brought in to-day by Mr. B. H. Headen, and brought to the receiving firm of Bialock & Bros. at 15 cents per pound. The crop of cotton was never better than it now is in this country.

There has only one complaint been set up by any farmer, and that was by a chronic grumbler, who remarked that his crop was going just like his peach trees—the fruit was breaking off the limbs.

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THE DAN ALSTON CASE.

The Evidence in and the Argument Before.

The Session Has Been Extended to August 23.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

10 a.m. Music by hand and orchestra.

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. John B. DeMott. "Success Means Sacrifice."

1 p.m. Concert by the Albany chorus and Reese's Assembly band, under the direction of Prof. D. C. McAllister.

2 p.m. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davidson.

Chorus class at 10 and 7 o'clock.

3 p.m. Lecture by Dr. A. H. Gillett. "Palestine and Israel, and Hand, with grand stereopticon illustrations."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

(This will be a great day at Chautauqua.)

11 a.m. Lecture by Dr. John B. DeMott.

12 p.m. Concert by the Albany chorus and Reese's Assembly band, under the direction of Prof. D. C. McAllister.

1 p.m. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davidson.

2 p.m. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davidson.

3 p.m. Lecture by Dr. A. H. Gillett.

4 p.m. Lecture by Dr. John B. DeMott.

5 p.m. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davidson.

6 p.m. Lecture by Dr. John B. DeMott.

7 p.m. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davidson.

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ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 22, 1889.

Liverpool and the Jute Trust.

It was to have been expected that the Liverpool cotton exchange, or association, would enter a demur to the use of cotton bagging in covering the cotton crop. Jute bagging and jute butts are among the most important products of the British empire, and it is not to be supposed that the Liverpool or any other British association of cotton buyers will be in a hurry to endorse such a change in cotton wrapping as that contemplated by the southern planters through their alliances.

On the other hand, it is not to be supposed that the American exchanges are going to be at all backward in their endorsement of a wrapping which not only meets all reasonable requirements, but which enables the farmers of the cotton states to break down an unjust and a cruel monopoly.

The objections set forth by the Liverpool exchange, or, rather, the questions asked by that exchange, which were intended to be in the nature of objections, have been fully answered by the New Orleans cotton exchange, and it is very certain that all other objections will be disposed of quite as effectually. All the southern exchanges have endorsed the cotton bagging as a marketable wrapping, the southern alliances have endorsed it, and, as we remarked yesterday, jute bagging must go.

The New York cotton exchange will act with the farmers and the southern exchanges, and will adopt resolutions setting forth in strong terms its approval of the use of cotton bagging as a wrapping for cotton bales.

As for the farmers, it will be seen that they are in earnest about the matter, and, through the alliances, are working in a systematic way that means a good deal more than fulminations through the newspapers. On this line we print elsewhere some interesting correspondence between Hon. W. J. Northen, of the alliance, and Mr. W. N. Mercer, of Augusta, which will give some idea of the extent and character of the movement in favor of cotton bagging.

In addition to all that has been done, the New Orleans cotton exchange, having in view the welfare of the farmers who are fighting the trusts, proposes that a convention representing the commercial interests of the cotton-growing region be held in that city on the 11th of September. It is intended that the proposed convention shall consider the bagging question and agree upon a uniform method of adjusting the trust difficulty.

As the Times-Democrat says, such a convention, composed of commercial men who thoroughly understand the situation, will afford the best and truest solution of the vexatious tare problem. The Liverpool cotton association has been described as a very conservative and slow-moving body, but it will move fast enough when it comes to realize the fact that not only the cotton growers, but the cotton buyers of this country are bent on circumventing the jute trust.

In other words, it will require fewer arguments than might be supposed to convince the British people that jute must go.

Not Much.

The New York Sun truly remarks that the south is not to be republicanized by a few parlor-car loads of republican visitors. This section could not be republicanized even if the republicans were to organize a campaign here and send some of their ablest spell-binders to enlighten us. The idea that the cause of republicanism in the south can be advanced by means of a crusade conducted in parlor cars is one of those absurd whims that sometimes emanate from the brains of the kid-glove gentry.

If the republicans really regard the south as missionary ground, why is it that they have refused, during the past fifteen years, to send their campaigners and their stumping speakers among us? They have threatened to do so on various occasions, but they have never had any intention of that kind, and the proposition now to start a parlor-car crusade is a stupendous farce.

How many times will THE CONSTITUTION have to inform the decent people of the north—honest republicans among others—that the republican politicians have striven by all the means and machinery at their command to make and keep the south solid? We have shown time and again that the solidly, out of which the republicans make capital, is social and racial and not political, and we have made clear the treasonable motives of those who twist the situation into a matter of sectionalism.

There is no hope that any political movement will dissolve or divide the solid south, for politics do not touch the core of the matter; but if there were any such hope, we should presently find all the republican politicians protesting against a remedy that would deprive them of their sectional attitude and arguments.

It is a pity that there is no republican today capable of taking a statesmanlike view of the situation that lies somewhat behind the solid south. It is a tremendous affair, and it is worthy of discussion—but not of such discussion as proceeds from the republican politicians and their whipper-snapper editors.

WHEN Jay Gould's attention was called to a newspaper statement to the effect that he was bald, he quietly remarked: "I can bear it."

Mr. SULLIVAN, late of Boston, but now of the Mississippi chain gang, threatens to become a better man.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is fishing again. He is happier now than President Harrison, who has caught as many fish as he wants, and is now afraid that some of the fish will catch him.

said of the legislature now in session that it is the most con-

servative and the most thoroughly representative that the state has ever had. It has embodied in its action thus far the Georgian motto—wisdom, justice and moderation.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The NEW YORK papers have yet to learn much of the art of boozing expostions. A study of the files of THE CONSTITUTION will do them all good.

DR. BROWN-SQUARD is an American. His father, Captain Edward Brown, of the American navy, was a Philadelphian and married a French woman on the island of Mauritius named Squard. He and his descendants took the name Brown-Squard. The distinguished scientist, whose elixir of youth is making a sensation, was their eldest child. He was educated in France, but was afterward a professor at Harvard and practiced medicine in New York for some years subsequent to 1872. He married twice, his first wife being Miss Fletcher, of Boston, a relative of Daniel Webster.

CHARLES A. DANA is a rich man. He has homes of magnificence in New York and on Long Island. He is a wealthy man. He studies always the law and makes a good living.

THE NEW YORK GRAPHIC tells a good story Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, who was United States minister to the Argentine republic. Some months ago at Buenos Ayres, a rich Spanish woman gave a dinner to some friends, and Mr. Hanna was invited. The host of the party, a Spanish banker called on Mrs. Hanna and said: "You astonished my wife yesterday when you told her you had forty-eight children." "Why, my dear sir," replied the minister, "I thought your wife inquired as to the age of Mrs. Hanna, and I gave her forty-eight figures. I have only four children and they are enough." The banker went home and gave his wife the benefit of Minister Hanna's statement. The story got out, and the minister had to stand up and take the joker of his friends.

THE NEW YORK HERALD speaks "right out in meeting" about the arrest of Mr. Justice Field. It says: "The arrest was an outrage for which the dogberry who issued the warrant deserves to be pilloried. A Justice of the United States should not be compelled to act as a private attorney for any private citizen for the commission of a felony. He is liable to arrest, as any private citizen is. But there was not a scintilla of evidence, not even shadow of justification or excuse, for this warrant against Justice Field. It was the mischievous doing of a venomous woman, who, to vent her own spite, succeeded in setting the machinery of the law in motion through the agency of a reckless ignoramus who chanced to be clothed with that power."

THE NEW YORK HERALD is responsible for this sort of stuff:

Fair Sarah and Terry
Thought Judge Field a berry;
At table they gave him a buff,
But Nagle's good gun
Put the coroner sat on his stiff.

THE NEW YORK SUN: It is painful to read that Colonel Victoria cannot abide the noise of canons. It would seem that in view of this infirmity the colonel ought to resign the command of her German regiment. The colonel's estimate relative, George IV, used to say, "I like to hear the roar and ring of muskets." "When I hear the roar of a voice like that of a battle's opening," his Majesty was pleased to say, "And the smoke and dust gives one such a thrill." And yet George was no soldier, but the first, biggest, and most monumental of that race which is now known as the Chumps.

Statistics for Mrs. Castan.

Some statistics concerning crime among the negroes published some time ago in the Age-Herald of Birmingham, Ala., were very suggestive, and afford an interesting study for those who give attention to the progress and development of that race.

It was shown, in the first place, that there are 7% times as many negroes as whites in the Alabama penitentiary, notwithstanding that according to the census of 1880 there were 62,185 more whites than in the State, out of a total population of 1,262,188.

It was further shown that 72 per cent of the blacks in the Alabama penitentiary are under 30 years of age, and consequently were brought up under freedom.

Of eleven negroes convicted of forgery, nine are under 30 years of age, there being only fifteen convicts charged with that crime in the penitentiary.

Of the fifty convicts charged with crimes against property, 70% are negroes and forty of them under 30 years of age.

Mr. Cable has used the fact of the great preponderance of negroes in southern penitentiaries to prove his charge that the whites in this section oppress the blacks, and a great many poor people at the north accept the view of the situation, and it is consequently useless to approach them with these figures.

But, giving all consideration of the disproportion in the number of negroes and white convicts, the fact that the large majority of negro convicts are young causes a sad reflection. The further fact that so many of them who have learned to write are convicted of the crime of forgery is sad still. The theory of white oppression does not mend the matter in this instance. It shows that the negroes who have been brought up free are more prone to crime than their ex-slave fathers, and a large number of them have received an education of education fit to account for criminal practices.

We have an abiding faith in the elevating power of education and would not argue from these figures that the negro is not to be educated. Of course, there can be no kind of advancement for him without education. No people steeped in ignorance can be expected to rise above barbarity. But this is what these figures tell—the negroes are more prone to crime than their ex-slave fathers, and a large number of them have received an education fit to account for the crime problem.

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Mr. Cable

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

ARRIVE DEPART.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, fast express, 10:30 a.m. to Savannah.

Jacksonville, Alamo, 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

No. 15, accommodation, 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

from Gadsden, 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

accommodation from Heavener—11:45 a.m.

No. 12, for Macon and Griffin—9:30 a.m.

No. 11, from 12:30 p.m.

No. 18, accommodation, 12:30 p.m.

No. 1, express, 1:30 p.m.

No. 1, for Savannah and Macon—6:00 p.m.

No. 4, fast express for Albany and Macon—6:00 p.m.

No. 15, from Jacksonville, 10:45 a.m.

No. 12, for Savannah and Macon—7:00 p.m.

EAST TENN. & A. R. R.

No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Ky., Louisville, etc.—10:30 a.m.

No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville, Cincinnati—10:30 a.m.

No. 11, from Chattanooga—12:30 p.m.

No. 18, accommodation, 12:30 p.m.

No. 1, express, 1:30 p.m.

No. 12, for Savannah and Macon—6:00 p.m.

No. 4, fast express for Albany and Macon—6:00 p.m.

No. 15, from Jacksonville, 10:45 a.m.

No. 12, for Savannah and Macon—7:00 p.m.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'g—6:30 a.m. To Chat'g—10:45 a.m.

From Marietta—8:35 a.m. To Marietta—1:30 p.m.

From Rome—1:30 a.m. To Rome—4:30 p.m.

From Marietta—2:00 p.m. To Marietta—4:30 p.m.

From Chat'g—6:37 a.m. To Chat'g—10:45 a.m.

From Marietta—7:00 a.m. To Marietta—1:30 p.m.

From Chat'g—11:15 a.m. To Chat'g—1:30 p.m.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Scottdale—6:30 a.m. To Scottdale—1:30 p.m.

From West Point—6:30 a.m. To West Point—8:30 a.m.

From Atlanta—5:50 a.m. To Selma—11:30 a.m.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta—6:30 a.m. To Augusta—8:00 a.m.

From Covington—7:30 a.m. To Decatur—8:55 a.m.

From Decatur—8:15 a.m. To Covington—8:45 a.m.

From Augusta—1:30 p.m. To Augusta—2:45 p.m.

From Clark's—2:20 p.m. To Decatur—3:45 p.m.

From Decatur—4:45 p.m. To Covington—5:20 p.m.

From Augusta—5:45 p.m. To Augusta—6:15 p.m.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Ticket Office, 100 Peachtree Street.)

From Atlanta—7:30 a.m. To Washington—7:10 a.m.

From Wash'gton—11:00 a.m. To Atlanta—4:30 p.m.

From Wash'gtn—6:00 p.m. To Washington—6:00 p.m.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Gwinnett—6:18 a.m. To Salt Springs—8:55 a.m.

From Talmadge—8:33 a.m. To Salt Springs—1:15 p.m.

From Salt Springs—1:15 p.m. To Talmadge—5:50 p.m.

From Talmadge—10:40 p.m. To Greenville—11:00 p.m.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley—To Fort Valley—12:20 a.m. to 10:35 p.m. 3:30 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Daily, Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, August 22, 1889.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1/2% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

STATE BONDS, 1/4% B.I.B.

No. 50, 1/4% B.I.B. 117.

Trader's B. B. 115.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. & S. 100.

Ga. & S. 193—118.

Ga. & S. 193—118.

F. & C. 114.

F. & C. 112—114.

Cent. 78, 1898—107.

C. & C. & I. 100.

C. & C. & I. 115.

C. & C. & I. 120.

W. of A. 100.

W. of A. 100.

W. of A. 100.

Ga. & S. 111.

Ga. & S. 111.

Ga. & S. 112.

Augusta's 110.

Lauderdale's 110.

McGraw's 110.

McGraw's 110.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18, 1892—125.

COTTON BAGGING ENOUGH
TO BAG GEORGIA'S ENTIRE COTTON CROP IN IT

And Spare Some for Other Southern States—
Pope & Fleming Come to the Rescue of the Farmers in Their Great Fight.

Cotton bagging continues the subject of discussion on Cotton row and in the exchanges, and finds its way into the club and counting room and parlors.

The sympathy of the people, the merchants, the mill men and the cotton factors is with the farmers. In this great fight against the jute bagging trust, and everybody wants to see cotton bagging win the day.

The most serious obstacle in the way of its success has been the uncertainty of the cotton bagging supply, its technicalities and jute. But we are glad to state to you today that by the placing of a large order we have induced the manufacturers of cotton bagging in this city to commence the manufacture of these goods, with a daily capacity of 10,000 yards.

It was our desire to obtain the best article of the kind, and as we have had many experiments (in which no expense has been spared) we now offer you what we consider unquestionably the strongest, most durable and cheapest cotton bagging.

It weighs five-eighths of a pound, and is forty inches wide. We can sell it at following prices:

100 yards, \$12.50 per yard.

In lots of 20,000 or over, \$10.50 per yard.

In lots of 40,000 or over, \$10 per yard.

100 yards, \$12.50 per yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEXT WEEK

We will begin receiving our fall stock to make room for it if you can have anything now in stock at greatly reduced prices.

Freeman & Crankshaw.
S. & Our Windows.
top lot cost.

OPiUM

and Whiskey Handcured at home with out pain. Book of 1000. Price \$1.00. W. W. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 654 Whitehall St.

WHY NOT?

Why not get that watch today you have intended buying so long? Good watches were never cheaper. Our prices will suit you.

QUALITY THE BEST!

Everything New. We Can Suit You.

Julius R. Watts & Co.,
Newspapers and Opticians,

57 Whitehall St

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing

ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS

For Sidewalks, Collar, Stable and Brewery Floors

COAL TAR CONCRETE

For Sidewalks, Filling in Basements, Etc.

TWO and THREE-PLY READY ROOFING

Tim Stoves Repaired and Painted

WATER PROOF BUILDING PAPERS

Chrys Alba a Sure Preventive of Moths

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE

S. L. FOSTER & CO.

62 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mantels,
Hardwood
Lumber

GEO. S. MAY & CO.,
141 W. Mitchell Street.

1 col 8p

TENTS, AWNINGS.

A. ERGENZINGER,

12 East Husner, Uptairs, Atlanta.

50 cent

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate.

I have a bargain in 6 1/2 acres and 5 room house in West End, close to dummy. Suitable for sub-divisions. Splendid tract for garden, well watered by creek. Will sell or exchange for city property.

A large corner lot, suitable for house, old house close to Capitol Avenue, Atlanta.

16 acres in corporate limits, the handsomest and most elegant tract of land in the county. Just the tract for a large residence.

The most desirable vacant lot on Peachtree street, Four 5 room houses on street car line, close to Walker school, brick sidewalks, \$1,500 each.

A large house and lot on Rhodes and Elliott street, will sell a bargain.

FOR RENT.

I have several choice residences in the most select part of the city, now for rent, with every modern improvement, gas, electricity, water, Belgian and brick pavement. Call in and examine my place.

G. W. ADAIR, 6 Kimball house,
Wall street.

—THE

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 22.—INDICATIONS FOR TOMORROW:

RAIN Light, local showers, cooler in the northern portion; stationary temperature in the southern portion; variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST:

—The weather today (August 23) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be rainy, followed by cooler, fair weather.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING,
ATLANTA, Ga., August 22.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

ACTION OF THE COURTS.

In the city court yesterday morning John Clark Smith announced the death of Colonel Adolf Brandt.

Judge Van Epps said:

This court and its officers have heard the announcement of the death of Colonel Adolf Brandt with deep and unaffected sorrow. He was in all respects a man of high integrity and unexceptionable integrity and purity of character. His warm heart had compelled the warm affection of all his professional brethren. His handsome face is now hidden from our view by the hands of death, but his death, his genial warmth of manner and his great laughter will no longer enliven the dull routine of court business. His eloquent speech will be missed in the bar. We are sorry to learn that a lawyer, falling out of our ranks, would leave a deeper sense of regret and sorrow in the bosom of friends. Until Colonel Brandt's death leaves among his survivors, for all who knew him reckoned him as a friend, and mourn his death as a personal bereavement.

I yield to the emotion of Mr. Smith to adjourn for the time the respect to the memory of Colonel Brandt, and it is accordingly

Ordered that this court do now adjourn for the day, in order to allow the prothonotary and its clerks to attend the funeral, which has been arranged for the day, and the funeral of our deceased friend and brother, Colonel Adolf Brandt.

Judge Van Epps, VAN EPPS.

BUSINESS HOUSES CLOSED.

The funeral was very largely attended.

From 1 o'clock till 3 all the principal Hebrew places of business were closed in respect to the memory of Colonel Brandt.

The Capital City Bank, of which he was attorney, was closed for the day, and every business house, every walk of life, attended the services. The streets were lined, the house was crowded, and beyond the street the residences were filled with ladies and children, all assembled to witness the solemn scene.

Among the prominent members of the bar who attended were: Mr. Charles J. D. Clegg, attorney for the court; Judge Newman, of the United States circuit and district courts; Judge Howard Van Epps, past grand master at arms; Mr. H. Cronbom, grand master of the ex-

Supreme Representative Haygood branch colleague in the supreme lodge of Georgia; Major J. M. Duxbury, past grand master; Hon. John Y. Dixon, past grand master; Mr. A. J. Haygood, grand master at arms; Mr. H. Cronbom, grand master of the ex-

M. H. PERRY, Sergeant Signal Corps.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravitation.

Indicates trace of rainfall.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

STATIONS.

Barometer: ...

Wind: ...

Westerly: ...

Pressure: ...

Temperature: ...

Rainfall: ...

Min. Temp.: ...

Max. Temp.: ...

Wind: ...

Westerly: ...

Pressure: ...

Temperature: ...

Rainfall: ...

Min. Temp.: ...

Max. Temp.: ...

Wind: ...

Westerly: ...

Pressure: ...

Temperature: ...

Rainfall: ...

Min. Temp.: ...

Max. Temp.: ...

Wind: ...

Westerly: ...

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Max. Temp.: ...

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